UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

Sherri Pereira,		: : :
v.	Plaintiff,	Civil Action No.:
ACM Group,		: :
		:
	Defendant.	:

COMPLAINT

For this Complaint, the Plaintiff, Sherri Pereira, by undersigned counsel, states as follows:

JURISDICTION

- 1. This action arises out of Defendant's repeated violations of the Fair Debt Collections Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692, et seq. ("FDCPA"), and the invasions of Plaintiff's personal privacy by the Defendant and its agents in their illegal efforts to collect a consumer debt.
- 2. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), in that Defendant transacts business here and a substantial portion of the acts giving rise to this action occurred here.

PARTIES

3. Plaintiff, Sherri Pereira (hereafter "Plaintiff"), is an adult individual residing at 93 Carroll Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts 02740, and is a "consumer" as the term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).

- 4. Defendant, ACM Group (hereafter "Defendant"), is located at 17291 Irvine Boulevard, Tustin, California 92780, operating as a collection agency, and is a "debt collector" as the term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).
- 5. The names of the individual collectors are unknown but they will be added by amendment when determined through discovery.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 6. Plaintiff incurred a financial obligation that was primarily for family, personal or household purposes, and which meets the definition of a "debt" under 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).
- 7. Thereafter, the debt was purchased, assigned or transferred to Defendant for collection from Plaintiff.
- 8. The Defendant then began attempts to collect this debt from the Plaintiff, which was a "communication" as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2).
 - 9. The Defendant harassed the Plaintiff by repeatedly contacting her at work.
 - 10. The first call to the Plaintiff was made to her place of employment.
- 11. The first phone call was allegedly made by a process server who informed the Plaintiff that she would have to call another number to work out a settlement agreement or the process server would be at her work within an hour to serve her with legal papers.
- 12. The caller informed the Plaintiff that, if he had to come to her work to serve her, it would be an additional \$500.00 that would be added to her debt.
- 13. The caller also informed the Plaintiff that he had to serve her at work so that someone from her Human Resources department could accept service.

- 14. The Plaintiff called the provided number and agreed to pay \$400.00 of the alleged \$1,200.00 debt in order to prevent the process server from coming to her place of employment.
- 15. The Defendant then began contacting the Plaintiff at work, calling her place of employment up to three times per day, despite her constant requests that the Defendant not call her at work because her boss was becoming annoyed with the frequent telephone calls.
- 16. The Plaintiff asked the Defendant to provide proof of the debt via mail, to which the Defendant responded that a 45-day demand letter had been sent to the Plaintiff and no additional mail would be forthcoming.
- 17. The Defendant threatened to add attorney's fees onto the Plaintiff's debt if the Defendant brought suit against the Plaintiff.
- 18. The Defendant refused to identify itself to the Plaintiff and, when it did, provided a false name.
- 19. The Plaintiff has suffered actual damages as a result of these illegal collection communications in the form of humiliation, anger, anxiety, emotional distress, fear, frustration, embarrassment, amongst other negative emotions, as well as suffering from unjustified and abusive invasions of personal privacy at the Plaintiff's home and workplace.

COUNT I

VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. § 1692, et seq.

- 20. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 21. The Defendant informed third parties of the nature of Plaintiff's debt and stated that the Plaintiff owed a debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692b(2).

- 22. The Defendant contacted third parties in regards to the Plaintiff's debt on numerous occasions, without being asked to do so, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692b(3).
- 23. The Defendant contacted the Plaintiff at a place and during a time known to be inconvenient for the Plaintiff, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692c(a)(1).
- 24. The Defendant contacted the Plaintiff before 8:00 a.m. and after 9:00 p.m., in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692c(a)(1).
- 25. The Defendant contacted the Plaintiff at her place of employment, knowing that the Plaintiff's employer prohibited such communications, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692c(a)(3).
- 26. The Defendant communicated with individuals other than the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff's attorney, or a credit bureau, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692c(b).
- 27. The Defendant caused a phone to ring repeatedly and engaged the Plaintiff in telephone conversations, with the intent to annoy and harass, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692d(5).
- 28. The Defendant placed calls to the Plaintiff without disclosing the identity of the debt collection agency, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692d(6).
- 29. The Defendant misrepresented the character, amount and legal status of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2).
- 30. The Defendant employed false and deceptive means to collect a debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. §
- 31. The Defendant used a name other than the true name of the debt collection agency, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(14).

- 32. The Defendant failed to send the Plaintiff a validation notice stating the amount of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1).
- 33. The Defendant failed to send the Plaintiff a validation notice stating the name of the original creditor to whom the debt was owed, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(2).
- 34. The Defendant failed to send the Plaintiff a validation notice stating the Plaintiff's right to dispute the debt within thirty days, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3).
- 35. The Defendant failed to send the Plaintiff a validation notice informing the Plaintiff of a right to have verification and judgment mailed to the Plaintiff, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(4).
- 36. The Defendant failed to send the Plaintiff a validation notice containing the name and address of the original creditor, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(5).
- 37. The Defendant continued collection efforts even though the debt had not been validated, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b).
- 38. The foregoing acts and omissions of the Defendant constitute numerous and multiple violations of the FDCPA, including every one of the above-cited provisions.
 - 39. The Plaintiff is entitled to damages as a result of Defendant's violations.

COUNT II

VIOLATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, M.G.L. c. 93A § 2, et seq.

- 40. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 41. The Defendant employed unfair or deceptive acts to collect the debt, in violation of M.G.L. c. 93A § 2.

42. Defendant's failure to comply with these provisions constitutes an unfair or deceptive act under M.G.L. c. 93A § 11 and, as such, the Plaintiff is entitled to double or treble damages plus reasonable attorney's fees.

COUNT III

INVASION OF PRIVACY BY INTRUSION UPON SECLUSION

- 43. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 44. The *Restatement of Torts, Second*, § 652(b) defines intrusion upon seclusion as, "One who intentionally intrudes…upon the solitude or seclusion of another, or his private affairs or concerns, is subject to liability to the other for invasion of privacy, if the intrusion would be highly offensive to a reasonable person."
- 45. Massachusetts further recognizes the Plaintiff's right to be free from invasions of privacy, thus Defendant violated Massachusetts state law.
- 46. Defendant intentionally intruded upon Plaintiff's right to privacy by continually harassing Plaintiff with frequent telephone calls to her place of employment.
- 47. The telephone calls made by Defendant to Plaintiff were so persistent and repeated with such frequency as to be considered, "hounding the plaintiff," and, "a substantial burden to his existence," thus satisfying the *Restatement of Torts*, *Second*, § 652(b) requirement for an invasion of privacy.
- 48. The conduct of the Defendant in engaging in the illegal collection activities resulted in multiple invasions of privacy in such a way as would be considered highly offensive to a reasonable person.

49. As a result of the intrusions and invasions, Plaintiff is entitled to actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial from Defendant.

50. All acts of Defendant and its agents were committed with malice, intent, wantonness, and recklessness, and as such, Defendant is subject to punitive damages.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that judgment be entered against Defendant:

- 1. Actual damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1) against Defendant;
- Statutory damages of \$1,000.00 for each violation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692k(a)(2)(A) against Defendant;
- Costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3) against Defendant;
- 4. Double or treble damages plus reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to M.G.L.c. 93A § 3(A);
- 5. Actual damages from Defendant for the all damages including emotional distress suffered as a result of the intentional, reckless, and/or negligent FDCPA violations and intentional, reckless, and/or negligent invasions of privacy in an amount to be determined at trial for Plaintiff;
- 6. Punitive damage; and
- 7. Such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

TRIAL BY JURY DEMANDED ON ALL COUNTS

Dated: April 9, 2009

Respectfully submitted

By

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